

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A new structure of the stem of LED chip unit bulb, which comprises a cup disk, a chip, a stand, a molybdenum alloy wire and a stem; essentially, the stem condenses and connects the upper end of the support and the supportive chip unit disk. The lower end  
5 of the stand presses against the rivet so that it extends beyond the stem body to be connected to the cathode power. The center of the disk is concave so as to form a holding chamber whose inner diameter is open, arc-shaped and circular. The arc-shaped slope of the inner circumference of the disk has circular groove pointing toward the upward, open cathode disk. The stem support is equipped with a molybdenum alloy wire  
10 whose end is tapered off to form the tip, taking a 180° turn at an appropriate location, so that the tip hooks and presses against the surface of chip and therefore enables electric conduction. The lower end of the molybdenum alloy wire is connected to the magnesium-plated wire and it sticks out of the stem body to be connected to the anode power. When the chip emits light energy, the tip of the molybdenum alloy wire may  
15 point-press against the chip in a normal state in response to the temperature-dependent expansion feature or contraction feature of the chip, because of the elastic coefficient of the 180° barb-turning angle of the molybdenum alloy wire. Since air was drawn out of the bulb, the vacuum inside the bulb facilitates efficient circulation and therefore heat absorption. As a result, despite the heat dissipation of the chip, the temperature of the  
20 bulb does not increase, prolonging the life of the bulb.